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INFORMATIOFRETPORT

COUNTRY Tugoslavia

SUBJECT

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DATE OF I

Srednje Evropski Rudniki, Lead Mines in Mezica

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DATE DISTR. 25 August 1948

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The Srednje Evropski Rudniki, before the last war, was known as Central

- European Mines Ltd., owned by a British firm. It is now under the jurisdiction of the Yugoslav General Direction of Mining in Belgrade. The Minister of Mining Industry in the Central Government is Bene Andrejev; the general director for Yugoslav mining metal extraction is Evgenij Kostic; and the president of the Miners' Association is Vajo Necak. The Srednje Evropski Rudniki is the second largest lead mine in Yugoslavia; it also produces molybdenum in unspecified quantity. During 1939, total Yugoslav lead production emounted to 11,000 tons per year. According to the Tito Five-Year plan, lead production is scheduled to reach 65,000 tons by 1951. During 1947, the mine produced 6,000 tons and is scheduled to produce 18,000 tons in 1948. Nevertheless, although now operating in three eight-hour shifts, production is below the 1947 output. The mine employs 2,400 workers.
- Shipments of lead and ore are made to the following places:
  - a. The Soviet Union. Exports began in February 1947 and then amounted to about five percent of production; they have now increased to about thirty-five percent.
  - Technical Mar Institute in Kragujevac and Sarajevo.
  - Impol metal plant in Slovenska Bistrica which produces partly finished metal products.
  - The lead products plant in Zagreb at No. 131 Savska Street.

The mine has storehouses in Zerjav and Prevalje, the latter with a capacity of twenty carloads.

Lead and ore are transported from a surface installation at Zerjav (see map) to the storehouse in Prevalje in 25-ton Tetra trucks.

Coal used by the mines for energy, smelting installations, etc., arrives from the Trbovlje coal mines, since coal from the nearby Valenje mines does not produce enough calories. About seventy to a hundred carloads of coke per month, are imported from Czechoslovakia.

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The mine receives electric power from the Slovene state electric power plant in Velenje, and has its own electric emergency station which, however, is not very modern.

## 3. Personnel:

Managing Director - Engr. Karel (Drago) Ceh, 40 years old, born in Ljubljana. He is a former schoolmate of Boris Kidric. During his university days, Ceh was a member of a Yugoslav nationalist clubs. He had a good academic record and, through his university professors, obtained work in the mine upon termination of his studies. Ceh was very Anglophile; under the German occupation he changed his name to Tschech to demonstrate his pro-German sympathies. In 1943, however, Ceh maintained liaison with Tito partisans, and in 1945 the newspaper, Slovenski Porocavalec, stated that during the war Engr. Ceh was an informant of the Tito partisans and also sabotaged German mining efforts. Ceh joined the Communist Party in 1945 and is considered a loyal servant of the regime.

Chief Mining Engr. -Franc Dular, 36 years old, an ardent member of the Communist Party.

Chief of Workers Union

- Lovrenc Skudnik, 45 years old, a confirmed Communist and UDB agent.

## 4. Mine description

The mine consists of sixteen galleries but can work only fourteen because galleries No. 15 and 16 are constantly under water, even though the mine has adequate pumping machinery.

Moring is the largest and most important of all the shafts because it connects all tunnels lying on the tenth, eleventh, and twelfth galleries with the seventh gallery, which is used to collect the main transports of ore.

Extracted ore is transported through the tunnels on cars drawn by electric locomotives which are lifted through the shafts by electric double-hoists. The ore is finally sent to Zerjav there it is mechanically washed and cleaned, then smelted. After the lead is poured into ingots, it is shipped from Zerjav to the storehouse in Prevalje.

The Glanchik shaft, leading under Peca Mountain, southwest of the village of Mezica, is connected to the Bergeta shaft by a tunnel six kilometers long. This tunnel houses a compressor station (called Skrile) which feeds all the pneumatic drills in the area through steel pipes, five to twelve centimeters in diameter. From Skrile another tunnel leads to the eighth gallery of the Griderik shaft a tunnel leads to the Moring shaft. Compressed air used in Friderik is supplied by the Skrile compressor station.

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The Moring shaft is connected to Friderik with a tunnel at its sixth gallery. Moring, as mentioned above, connects tunnels situated on the seventh, tenth, eleventh and twelfth galleries, and its seventh gallery also connects the Bergata and Jygozapadni Rov shafts, as well as the daylight station in Zerjav. The Moring shaft furthermore houses compressors supplying the Moring, Igricev, Bergata and Helena tunnels with compressed air. The Igricev shaft through its seventh gallery tunnel is connected with the Moring shaft.

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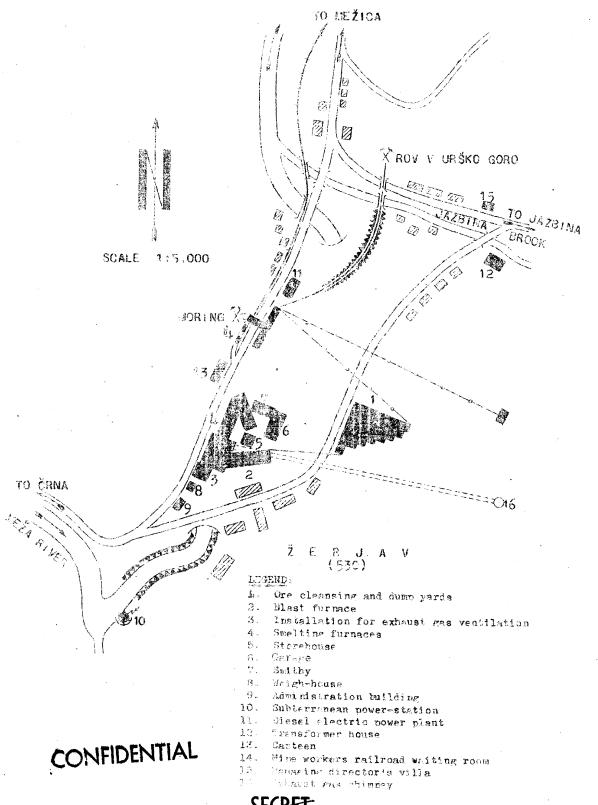
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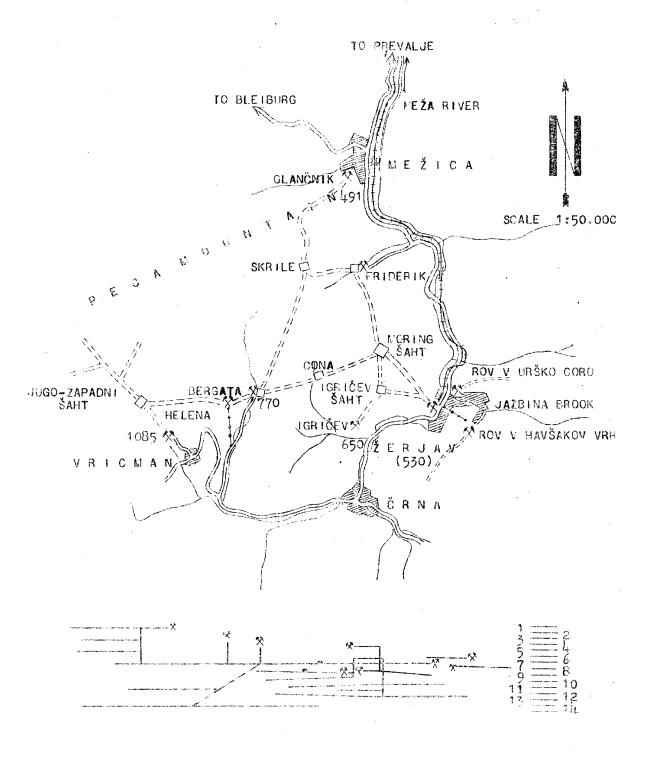


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